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FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WORLD AFFAIRS

SOUTH EAST ASIA

UN Votes Laos Inquiry

Appeal to UN. The Laotian Govt. appealed formally to the UN Sept. 4 for "dispatch of an emergency force" to halt aggression by Communist-led rebels supported by North Viet Nam.

A note to UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld from Laotian Foreign Min. Khampan Panya charged that since July 16, "foreign troops have been crossing the frontier [of Laos & North Viet Nam] & engaging in actions against [Laotian] garrison units . . . stationed along the northeastern frontier of Laos." It charged that "these attacks would not have taken place if the attackers had not come from outside the country and would not have continued" without "reinforcements & supplies . . . from outside."

The Laotian message charged that on Aug. 30 "a fresh attack . . . was launched against the posts of Muong Het & Xieng Kho. Elements from . . . North Viet Nam took part in the attack, which was supported by artillery fire from the other side of the frontier." "In the face of this flagrant aggression, for which . . . [North] Viet Nam must bear the entire responsibility, Laos is requesting the assistance of" the UN.

Hammarskjöld, informed of the Laotian message while on a visit to Brazil, cabled his executive assistant, Andrew Cordier, to "suggest" to Egidio Ortona of Italy, Security Council president for September, that the Council be summoned to consider the Laotian request. Hammarskjöld returned to New York Sept. 5 and met with Ortona, U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. & Ngon Sananikone, special Laotian envoy to the UN. Ortona announced Sept. 6 that he had summoned the Security Council to discuss the Laotian appeal.

A U.S. State Dept. statement accused the USSR & Communist China Sept. 5 of having plotted with North Viet Nam to create the Laotian crisis. The U.S. warned that it would support any necessary free world action to meet "a new danger to peace" created by "further augmentation of the invading force or continued material support thereof by Communists in North Viet Nam." Acting U.S. State Secy. C. Douglas Dillon met Sept. 4 in Washington with envoys of the other SEATO powers (Australia, Britain, France, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand), but it was denied that any definite SEATO action to aid Laos had been planned.

(Laotian Foreign Min. Khampan Panya met with SEATO Secy. Gen. Pote Sarasin Sept. 7 in Bangkok, Thailand to inform him of the "deteriorating situation in Laos." Khampan, who had left Laos Sept. 6 for New York to present Laos' case to the UN, denied that he had requested SEATO aid against the North Viet Namese.)

Reds Oppose UN Appeal. North Viet Nam Sept. 6 opposed any UN intervention in Laos. Messages from Premier Pham Van Dong to Hammarskjöld, Ortona, UN Gen. Assembly Pres. Charles Malik and the Soviet & British Govts. [as co-chairmen of the 1954 Geneva conference on Indo-China] denounced the Laotian request for a UN force and demanded the reactivation of the Intl. Control Comm. for Laos, which was set up under the Geneva armistice but expelled by Laos in 1958. The North Viet Namese notes charged that the Laotian fighting was a civil war provoked by the Laotian & U.S. Govts to wipe out Communist rebels and provide an excuse for U.S. intervention. They said the UN had no authority to act in Laos and demanded that the U.S. "immediately cease its interference in Laos & withdraw its military personnel."

Premier Pham appealed to Prime Min. Nehru Sept. 7 for "emergency measures" for reactivation of the Intl. Control Comm. for Laos. His note, made public Sept. 8, denounced as "slander" Laotian charges of North Viet Namese aggression and denied reports that 3 battalions of North Viet Namese troops were operating in Phongsaly Province of Laos.

A statement broadcast by the North Viet Namese Foreign Ministry Sept. 5 had called on the UN to "immediately reject this illegal request" by the Laotian Govt. for a UN emergency force.

The Soviet CP newspaper Pravda accused the U.S. Sept. 6 of "intrusion into the civil war in Laos" and warned that "aggressive [U.S.] circles" were attempting to use Laos & South Viet Nam against avowedly neutralist Cambodia. It warned that demands for the dispatch of SEATO forces to Laos & a U.S.-instigated "reign of terror" there had created a "special menace to the cause of peace."

Council Rejects Soviet Veto. The Security Council overruled Soviet efforts to use its veto power and acted Sept. 7-8 to establish a subcommittee to investigate the Laotian charges of aggression by North Viet Nam.

The subcommittee (Argentina, Italy, Japan, Tunisia) was provided for in a Western resolution introduced by Lodge, Sir Pierson Dixon of Britain & Armand Bérard of France.

The Council, meeting Sept. 7 to hear the Laotian complaint, voted first by 10-1 (USSR opposed) to place the complaint on its agenda and again by 10-1 (USSR opposed) to hold that the Western resolution was a procedural rather than a substantive matter, hence not subject to a veto. Council Pres. Ortona rejected demands by Soviet delegate Arkady A. Sobolev that Russia's 2d negative vote be recognized as a veto. Ortona ruled that the motion had been carried.

Sobolov based his demand on a 1945 "double veto" agreement (letting a permanent Council member veto "procedural" classification of a measure, then veto the measure itself). The "double veto" agreement was overruled by the Council in 1950 when Natl. China tried to invoke it to prevent the Council's inviting a Red Chinese representative to take part in Council sessions on Korea. [See Vol. X, p. 315M]

In a 3d ballot, the Council voted again by 10-1 Sept. 8 to approve the Western resolution establishing the Laotian subcommittee & authorizing it to "examine the statements made before the Security Council concerning Laos," then report back to the Council. (The resolution did not specifically order the group to carry out an investigation of the Laos situation. Presumably this was because the 1945 big-power agreement on use of the veto held that investigations were subject to veto but that establishment of Council subsidiary bodies was not.)

Membership of the Council Subcom. on Laos, announced Sept. 9: Japanese ex-Amb.-to-Thailand Shinichi Shibuzawa, Argentine Brig. Gen. Heriberto Ahrens, Ludovico Barattieri di San Pietro of the Italian Foreign Ministry

Week in Headlines

International

UN Security Council appointed subcommittee to investigate Laos' charges of Red aggression.
Pres. Eisenhower returned from talks with European allies prior to Khrushchev visit.
Khrushchev published article stating his "coexistence" terms.
10-nation disarmament committee formed outside UN.
USSR & Britain matched U.S.' extension of A-test ban.

United States

Congress passed compromise labor reform bill.
New housing bill vetoed.
New anti-bias laws urged by Civil Rights Commission.
President urged intensified efforts to end steel strike.

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REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

& Tunisian Amb.-to-France Habib Bourguiba Jr.

A formal invitation delivered to the subcommittee Sept. 8 by Ngon Sananikone urged that the group leave for Laos immediately to verify Laos' charges of North Viet Namese "intervention" in Laos' "troubled affairs."

Thepathay Vilaihongs, acting Laotian UN delegate, told newsmen at UN Hq. Sept. 8 that he believed there would be "no further aggravation of the situation" in Laos while the Council subcommittee was in Laos. He denied reports that all North Viet Namese troops had been withdrawn from Laos and said that "fighting is still going on in many, many areas."

U.S. initiative for rapid Security Council action on Laos was lauded Sept. 8 by Sens. J. W. Fulbright (D., Ark.), John J. Sparkman (D., Ala.), Russell Long (D., La.) & other members of the Senate Foreign Relations Com. However, Sen. Mike Mansfield (D., Mont.) had attacked U.S. policy toward Laos Sept. 7 for failure to create a stable Laotian Govt. & defense force despite the "spending of hundreds of millions on aid to Laos." Mansfield asked whether "deepening involvement" of the U.S. in Laos was due to conscious decisions by the President & State Secy. Herter or was due to "accommodation" by the State & Defense Depts., ICA & CIA. A resolution introduced in Congress Sept. 7 by Rep. Samuel S. Stratton (D., N.Y.) called on Pres. Eisenhower to withdraw his invitation to Soviet Premier Khrushchev until Communist aggression in Laos had come to "a full stop."

Laotian Emergency. A state of emergency was declared throughout Laos Sept. 5 following renewed Communist attacks on posts in northern Laos and the reported encirclement of Samneua, capital of Samneua Province, by guerrilla columns.

Crown Prince Savang Vathana arrived Aug. 30 in Vientiane, Laos' administrative capital, from Luang Prabang, the royal capital, and was invested Sept. 4 with full emergency powers to act as regent for his father, King Sisavong Vong.

Brig. Gen. Amkha Soukhavong, commander for northern Laos, reported Sept. 3 that Communist forces approaching Samneua numbered 4,500 men and had been reinforced across the Song Ma river since Aug. 30. But he told newsmen Sept. 6 that some North Viet Namese troops had been reported withdrawing from the rebel columns & returning to their home bases in North Viet Nam. Information State Secy. Sisouk Na Champassak, acting Laotian foreign minister in the absence of Khampan Panya, confirmed Sept. 7 that North Viet Namese troops apparently had disappeared from Samneua & other areas of Laos. He linked their withdrawal to Laos' appeal for UN aid.

10 planeloads of U.S. small arms, munitions & other military equipment were delivered to Laos Sept. 7-8 under the U.S.' accelerated military aid program. The supplies reportedly were drawn from SEATO stocks in Bangkok. [See p. 279A3]

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

'Ike' Ends European Trip. Pres. Eisenhower returned to the U.S. Sept. 7 after visiting Bonn, London & Paris for talks on the Western position to be taken in his exchange of visits with Soviet Premier Khrushchev. [See p. 277B1]

In a statement issued on his arrival in Washington from Prestwick, Scotland*, the President said that "every troublesome little problem" within the Western alliance had been "talked out" and settled in his meetings with Chancellor Adenauer, Prime Min. Macmillan & Pres. de Gaulle. Mr. Eisenhower said he & the other Western leaders "knew [in advance] that we were united in basic principle & purpose and in our pursuit of peace" but that "small details of procedures & methods" had to be settled at their meetings.

The President told newsmen he was certain that "for the moment, at least, everything is going splendidly" among the Western powers. He said: "Everywhere there was voiced governmental unity, but far more heartening . . . was the evidence . . . of the deep friendship of these people for the American people." "There . . . is no other single fact of the modern world that is now so important, I think, as this: that the peoples of the Western world have for each other a very deep, abiding affection [&] mutual trust."

Highlights of the conclusion of the President's European trip:

Mr. Eisenhower & de Gaulle ended 2 days of talks in Paris Sept. 3 and said in a joint communiqué that they had reached "complete agreement" on East-West problems and had exchanged frank views on current French-U.S. differences. The 2 leaders announced a full policy accord "on the question of Berlin" and on "a summit conference," which, although "useful in principle, should take place only when there is some possibility of definite accomplishment."

Mr. Eisenhower & de Gaulle indicated that they had achieved fuller comprehension of each others' views without formal resolution of French demands for Western support of its position in Algeria and for a greater voice in NATO affairs. Both leaders "stressed their devotion to the Atlantic alliance" and discussed "means of assuring a more efficient functioning of NATO." "They also examined the means of organizing better [French-U.S.] cooperation . . . especially through the expansion of consultations on all major problems, politically as well as military."

(Paris dispatches reported Sept. 3 that de Gaulle had outlined to Mr. Eisenhower French plans for an Algerian settlement based on creation of an elected Algerian assembly & an Algerian executive. Terms of a final political statute for Algeria reportedly would be negotiated by the French Govt. & new Algerian political bodies without participation of the rebel Algerian Provisional Govt. The de Gaulle plan envisaged Algerian elections for the new assembly & executive whether or not the French Army succeeded in efforts to stamp out the Moslem rebellion in Algeria. Algerian rebel sources in Casablanca, Morocco rejected the de Gaulle plan Sept. 4 as incapable of settling the Algerian rebellion. They declared that a cease-fire was possible only on the basis of political negotiations between the rebels & the French Govt.) [See p. 277E3]

At a visit to NATO Hq. in Paris Sept. 3, Pres. Eisenhower told the NATO Permanent Council the U.S. sought no position within NATO other than that of an "equal partner, ready to do its part with all others, regardless of size, in the great work of assuring the security of the whole." The President predicted: "If we are firm among ourselves, if we refuse to retreat one inch from principle, if we remain flexible . . . in tactics, methods & procedures . . . and if we . . . give to NATO the same patriotic passion & deep devotion that we each give to our countries, then there will be no war."

(Mr. Eisenhower met with Italian Premier Antonio Segni & Foreign Min. Giuseppe Pella in Paris Sept. 3 and announced a "full identity of views" on all major problems discussed. Segni conferred with de Gaulle Sept. 4 and told newsmen that the question of possible Italian participation in a summit meeting had been discussed with both presidents. Segni also disclosed that he had informed de Gaulle of Italian concern over possible harmful effects from French nuclear tests in the Sahara desert.)

(Pres. Eisenhower had conferred with Spanish Foreign Min. Fernando Maria Castiella y Maiz in London Aug. 31 and had been given a personal message from Gen. Francisco Franco expressing his support of the President's forthcoming exchange with Khrushchev. Franco's letter, made public Sept. 2 by the White House, also had thanked Mr. Eisenhower for "the aid & benefits that Spain is receiving from the United States under your administration." The President, in a reply made public the same day, expressed appreciation for Spanish cooperation in establishing the U.S. base network in Spain. He noted that U.S. aid to Spain had been intended to "help our Spanish friends to assume certain responsibilities in defense of the West.")

Mr. Eisenhower, after a final informal meeting with de Gaulle early Sept. 4, left Paris for a 2-day weekend of golf & rest at Culzean Castle, on the Firth of Clyde, Scotland. The President occupied an apartment in the castle given to him

* A scheduled stop in Keflavik, Iceland for a brief meeting with Icelandic Pres. Asgeir Asgeirsson was cancelled due to poor flying weather in the vicinity of Iceland.

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in the name of the Scottish people after World War II. Mr. Eisenhower, who golfed Sept. 4 & 5 at the nearby Turnberry course, was joined there by U.S. Amb.-to-Britain John Hay Whitney and by William E. Robinson & W. Alton Jones, American businessmen with whom he usually golfed in Augusta, Ga.

Khrushchev on Coexistence. Soviet terms for establishing "peaceful coexistence" between East & West were outlined by Premier Khrushchev in an article written for the October edition of Foreign Affairs.

Khrushchev's article, cabled to the quarterly Aug. 14 & published Sept. 3, contained a warning that the world faced "2 ways out: either war—and war in the rocket & H-bomb age is fraught with the most dire consequences for all nations—or peaceful coexistence."

Khrushchev listed 3 basic Soviet conditions for co-existence:

- Abandonment of Western efforts to "roll back" communism from Eastern Europe, China & other areas it had taken over since World War II.
- Acceptance of Soviet proposals for settling the problems of Germany & Berlin and for suppressing "West German militarists & revanchists."
- Removal of U.S. restrictions on trade with the USSR to provide a "good basis for improvement of relations between our countries."

Khrushchev denounced the recent U.S. Congressional resolution calling for the "liberation" of captive peoples from Soviet rule as "an act of provocation" against the Soviet people. He warned that such thinking, which might envisage "armed intervention in the internal affairs of the Socialist countries," could lead to nuclear war & world destruction. How, he asked, would "the authors of this resolution . . . have reacted if the parliament of Mexico . . . had passed a resolution demanding that Texas, Arizona & California be 'liberated from American slavery?'"

Khrushchev held that a German settlement & peace treaty "must be achieved if we do not want to play with fire—with the destinies of millions upon millions of people." He said delays in ending the German problem had given West German militarists new scope for "aggresive plans" & "claim[s] . . . to lands in Poland & Czechoslovakia." "Of course," he said, "the German revanchists are thinking not only of a march to the East; they also know the way to the West." West Germany has been given "a paramount role" in NATO and "might provoke hostilities in order to draw her allies into it & plunge the whole world into . . . war."

Khrushchev emphasized that "if both sides want to improve relations, all barriers in international trade must be removed." He noted that Western nations had established trade relations with the USSR in the 1920s "despite the acutest ideological differences." He cited the "considerable extension of trade relations between the Soviet Union and Britain & other Western states in recent years" and called on the U.S. for a positive reply to the June 1958 Soviet trade bid. Soviet economic development had been based "wholly on the internal forces of our country" and would continue "irrespective of whether or not we . . . trade with Western countries."

Khrushchev denied Vice Pres. Nixon's recent contention that coexistence was a negative concept based on perpetual division of the world into opposing camps. Khrushchev said that "the coexistence of states with different social systems does not mean that they will only fence themselves off from one another by a high wall and undertake . . . not to throw stones." Coexistence, Khrushchev said, was the first step toward "peaceful competition for the purpose of satisfying man's needs in the best . . . way."

(Krushchev said that Nixon, by citing conflicting Soviet appeals for coexistence abroad & for production efforts at home to vanquish capitalism, had confused "the problems of ideological struggle with the question of relations between states." He said the 20th CP Congress had "made it perfectly clear . . . that the allegations that the Soviet Union intends to overthrow capitalism in other countries by 'exporting' revolution are absolutely unfounded." The USSR, he said, aimed at maintaining "the positions of ideological struggle without resorting to arms in order to prove that one is right.") [See p. 254B2]

Khrushchev challenged the leaders of capitalist states to "try out in practice whose system is better . . . [to] compete without war." The economic dynamics of socialism were such, Khrushchev boasted, that "the 42-year-old land of the Soviets is already able to challenge the 150-year-old capitalist state to economic competition and the most farsighted American leaders are admitting that the Soviet Union is fast catching up with the United States and will ultimately outstrip it." "You disagree with us? Prove by facts that your system is superior . . . that it is capable of insuring a higher degree of prosperity for the people than the socialist system . . . ."

Khrushchev concluded with assurances to Western leaders that if "the Soviet Union & the countries friendly to it are not attacked, we shall never use any weapons either against the United States or . . . any other countries." "Peaceful coexistence is the only way which is in keeping with the interests of all nations. To reject it would mean under existing conditions to doom the whole world to a terrible & destructive war at a time when it is fully possible to avoid it."

(State Dept. spokesman Lincoln White called on the Soviet Govt. Sept. 3 to permit publication in the USSR of a statement on U.S. foreign policy by a "prominent American official." He urged that an article "setting forth American views on current problems in the field of foreign affairs" be published in the Soviet CP magazine Kommunist before Pres. Eisenhower's scheduled visit to the USSR.)

(Khrushchev, attending a Polish embassy reception in Moscow Sept. 4, disclosed that he would begin a visit to Communist China Sept. 29, immediately after his return to Moscow from the U.S. In a comment on the eventual victory of communism over capitalism, Khrushchev said Soviet bloc economic conditions were improving and "we have no reason not to be patient." Capitalists, he said, were digging their own graves and "I am not going to labor to dig their graves.")

Adenauer Asks Arms Talks. In a letter to Soviet Premier Khrushchev made public Aug. 30, West German Chancellor Adenauer appealed for renewed East-West disarmament talks to remove the threat of war with conventional & nuclear weapons.

Adenauer's note, in reply to an Aug. 18 message from Khrushchev, said "all-out armament" was "devouring immeasurable sums" and was "creating an atmosphere of tension such as precedes the outbreak of a devastating storm in nature." He appealed for action by East & West to resume dormant UN Disarmament Subcomm. negotiations and deal with this "truly decisive question, which will determine the whole future of all of us."

Adenauer denied Khrushchev's allegations that he was a "revanchist" who hated socialism & communism. Adenauer stressed that he always had been "an absolute opponent of National Socialism" and "would never tolerate a [Govt.] minister who is a revanchist." Adenauer conceded that "here & there [in West Germany] there may be a person who dreams of Hitler & revenge, but these are very few & completely without influence."

(Khrushchev, speaking Aug. 30 in Veshenskaya, said that Adenauer's mesage had created a "favorable impression" and that it was "possible to suppose that we may overcome that obstacle which separates us.") [See p. 269D2]

10-Nation Arms Talks Set. Formation of a new 10-nation disarmament committee outside the UN was announced Sept. 7 by the U.S., Britain, France & USSR.

The new disarmament body, based upon agreements reached at the conclusion of the recent Big 4 foreign ministers' conference in Geneva, was created to explore "avenues of possible progress toward . . . agreements . . . on the limitation & reduction of all types of armaments & armed forces under effective international control." It would function outside the UN but would inform the 82-nation UN Disarmament Comm. of all progress & decisions and would not derogate from the UN's "ultimate responsibility for general disarmament measures."

The new group recognized past Soviet demands for parity with the West in disarmament negotiations. Membership was fixed at 10 nations—5 Western powers (U.S., Britain, France, Canada & Italy) & 5 Soviet-bloc states (USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania & Bulgaria). (Bulgaria was substituted for Albania after the Western nations protested Soviet proposals to seat Albania.)

USSR, Britain Extend A-Ban. The U.S.' extension of its unilateral cessation of nuclear weapons tests was followed by similar action by Britain Aug. 27 & the USSR Aug. 28.

The British Foreign Office said Britain would continue its ban on nuclear tests without a time limit as long as the 3-power Geneva talks on a test ban continued "useful discussions."

A Soviet Cabt. statement issued via Tass news agency declared that the USSR would not resume atomic tests as long as no tests were conducted by the West. It declared that "only in case of resumption by them of nuclear weapons tests will the Soviet Union be free from this pledge." It did not make clear what action the USSR would take if France proceeded with its plans to test nuclear weapons in the Sahara in 1960. [See p. 270C1]

Laborite Berlin Plan. British Labor Party leader Hugh Gaitskell returned to London from a visit to the USSR Sept. 9 and reported that Premier Khrushchev had indicated he "might well be prepared" to accept a Laborite formula for ending the Berlin crisis. Gaitskell & Aneuran Bevan, Laborite foreign policy spokesman, met with Khrushchev Sept. 4.

Gaitskell told newsmen that Khrushchev had agreed to discuss the Laborite plan at an East-West summit meeting as a basis for a "temporary agreement" on Berlin. He reported that Khrushchev also (a) indicated willingness to negotiate a nuclear test-ban treaty and (b) expressed support for a conventional-weapons disarmament zone through central Europe as the best possible way of curtailing West German rearmament.

(The Laborite plan for Berlin, originally proposed by Bevan, was presented to the recent Geneva Foreign Ministers' conference by British Foreign Secy. Selwyn Lloyd but was not accepted by Soviet Foreign Min. Gromyko. The proposal envisaged creation of a mixed commission to negotiate a Berlin settlement under a strict time limit. Western occupation rights in Berlin would be maintained if the commission failed to reach a settlement within the time limit.

(Gaitskell & Bevan cut short their stay in the USSR after Prime Min. Macmillan issued a call Sept. 8 for British general elections Oct. 18 to give Britons "the opportunity of deciding . . . who are to represent them" in the "important international negotiations [which] lie ahead.")

U.S. Asks Soviet Trade Bid. Commerce Secy. Frederick H. Mueller challenged the USSR Aug. 7 to make "realistic proposals" if it really wanted to increase its trade with the U.S.

Mueller, whose nomination had been approved by the Senate the previous day, issued the challenge in an address to the Kings Point (N.Y.) Merchant Marine Academy described as his "initial declaration of trade policy." He declared that, "as does the President, I also favor an expansion in trade with the Soviet Union. If Moscow truly seeks increased trade with us . . . it can sell us more of what we really want & buy more of what we offer, provided, however, such commerce is not contrary to U.S. foreign policy & is not detrimental to our national security."

U.S. restrictions on trade with the USSR left "a host of items" in more than 900 categories free for unlicensed sale to the USSR, Mueller declared. He warned, however, that "certain obstacles exist to freer trade with Russia, including requested credits, barter proposals & problems of our buying from the Soviet Union minerals we are now importing from our allies. Their economies might be injured by such a loss and that would weaken the free world's defense . . ."

(Mueller told newsmen later Aug. 7 that the U.S. was "willing to accept their gold for our products but they want credits." He rejected as unrealistic the granting of long-term credits to the USSR and made clear that "we don't want barter." He said that Soviet officials had declined offers of U.S. consumer goods but had shown interest in buying U.S. plants & industrial equipment. "That's all well & good if it is not adaptable to strategic ends," Mueller observed. "Let them come up with some realistic proposals. There is plenty of scope for increased trade in the range of products we have to offer.")

(The N.Y. Times reported Aug. 10 that U.S.-Soviet trade during Jan.-May 1959 had totaled $15,100,000 [$12,100,000 worth of U.S. imports from the USSR, $3 million worth of U.S. exports to the USSR] compared with $21 million [$17,600,000 worth of Soviet exports, $3,400,000 worth of U.S. exports] in all of 1958. Soviet trade totals of other leading Western nations during 1958, as reported by the N.Y. Times Aug. 8: Britain $226 million, West Germany $164 million, France $111 million, Italy $93 million, Canada $23 million.)

Exhibitions End. The American Natl. Exhibition in Sokolniki Park, Moscow, closed Sept. 4 after an estimated 2,700,000 Russians had viewed its exhibits, 150,000 of them on closing day.* The exhibition had been opened to the public July 25 after a preview showing for Soviet Premier Khrushchev & U.S. Vice Pres. Nixon the previous day. Khrushchev & First Dep. Premier Anastas I. Mikoyan paid their 2d visit to the exhibition Sept. 3.†

More than 100 books were removed from the exhibition's 8,000-volume literary display July 24 after Soviet authorities had protested to U.S.-Amb.-to-USSR Llewellyn E. Thompson against the inclusion of books dealing with Communism, Israel & other topics deemed political by the USSR. 70 of the disputed books were returned to the display Aug. 5 but were shielded from potential readers by plastic sheets. 330 books had been removed from the display by U.S. officials as unsuitable—80 of them Russian-language volumes protested by Soviet officials—before the exhibition's opening.‡ [See p. 236C1]

The Soviet Exhibition of Science, Technology & Culture ended a 42-day run at the N.Y. Coliseum Aug. 10 after recording an estimated attendance of 1,100,000, said to be the highest attendance of any N.Y. exhibit except the 1939-40 World's Fair. Aleksei N. Manzhule, Soviet exhibition director, told newsmen that Americans' reaction to the exhibit showed that they "as well as the Soviet people want to live in peace." [See p. 205D1]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CONGRESS

Labor Act Passed. The compromise Labor Reform Act of 1959 (S1555) was passed by 95-2 Senate vote Sept. 3 and 352-52 House vote Sept. 4 and sent to the President. Only Sens. Wayne Morse (D., Ore.) & William Langer (R., N.D.) opposed it in the Senate vote. In the House, 214 Democrats & 138 Republicans voted for it, and it was opposed by 51 Democrats & Rep. Paul A. Fino (R., N.Y.)

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D., Mass.), sponsor of a milder reform bill & chairman of the Senate-House conference committee that had produced the compromise, said the compromise would deal less harshly with unions than the House's Landrum-Griffin bill would have done. He urged its passage Sept. 3 as the best compromise that could be realistically expected. Chrmn. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.) of the Select Senate Committee on Improper Labor-Management Practices told the Senate Sept. 3 that the compromise was better than either the Landrum-Griffin bill or the Senate's Kennedy-Irvin bill. Sen. Barry Goldwater (R., Ariz.), a leader in the fight for a "tough" bill, agreed with McClellan. Goldwater said Sept. 3 that the compromise "fully" met the demand for "a strong & effective labor reform bill." Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell said Sept. 2, after the Senate-House conference committee had finishd its work, that it was a bill "of the type the President has long requested."

Among the bill's provisions:

Union reforms—A "bill of rights" would guarantee union members freedom of speech & assembly, equal treatment & other democratic rights and protect them against arbitrary fees or discipline. Secret ballots would be guaranteed in union elections, and international officers would be limited to 5-year terms, local officers to 3-year terms. Ex-Communists & convicted felons would be barred

* Floors of the U.S. exhibition's 2 pavilions were asphalted beginning July 29 after the original concrete floors had crumbled under use by thousands of Russians.

† Khrushchev, who had lauded the exhibition on his preview visit, said Sept. 3 that he was "disappointed" with the exhibit because it contained "too many kitchens and not enough machines."

‡ 2,800 more volumes were airlifted to Moscow Aug. 22 after thefts of thousands of books had forced the U.S. exhibit's bookmobile library displays to close.

from serving as union officers for 5 years after leaving the party or after leaving prison. Unions would have to make periodic, detailed financial reports, and employers would have to report on money spent for labor relations consultants or to influence employes in representation contests. Financial deals between union officials & employers would be barred.

Secondary boycotts—The bill would outlaw "hot cargo" clauses and other secondary boycotts whereby unions in a dispute with one employer take action against another employer (an "innocent bystander") with whom the first employer does business. Some exceptions would be made in the garment, construction & other closely "integrated" industries.

'No-man's-land'—State agencies & courts would be permitted to take jurisdiction, under state law, of cases that the NLRB refused to accept, but the NLRB would not be permitted to relinquish jurisdiction over new classes of cases.

Picketing—Organizational & recognition picketing would be forbidden at a plant where (a) another union had valid recognition, (b) there had been an NLRB election within 12 months, (c) such picketing had been conducted for a "reasonable period not exceeding 30 days" and the union had not asked for an election.

Recognition voting—"Economic strikers" would be permitted to vote in recognition elections for 12 months after the start of the strike. [See pp. 263B-F3, 264E1-G2]

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a pre-Labor Day statement Sept. 6, charged that the bill was part of "big business' " "all-out campaign of high-powered deception to prevail upon Congress to enact restrictive anti-labor laws in the name of accomplishing labor reform." Meany charged in a Labor Day address in Salt Lake City Sept. 7 that this "most damaging anti-labor bill since the Taft-Hartley Act" had been passed through a deal whereby Republicans had won Southern Democratic votes in return for a pledge to block civil rights legislation. [See p. 281C-D3]

2d Housing Bill Vetoed. A 2d omnibus housing bill (S2539) was vetoed by Pres. Eisenhower Sept. 4. The Senate sustained his veto the same day when its 58-36 vote to override fell 5 votes short of a 2/3 majority.

Mr. Eisenhower's veto message said the bill "calls for the spending of more than $1¾ billion of taxpayers' dollars for housing & related programs over & above the vast expenditures to which the federal government is already committed. . . . At a time when critical national needs heavily burden federal finances, this bill would start 2 new programs, certain to cost huge sums in the future, under which taxpayers' money would be loaned, at subsidized interest rates, for purposes that could be better met by other methods. . . . It does not help the housing industry . . . [to] increase inflationary pressures . . . and thereby discourage the thrift on which home financing is heavily dependent. Nor does it make sense to purport to assist . . . elderly persons living on fixed retirement incomes by legislation that tends further to increase the cost of living." [See p. 280E2-G3]

Vote to override veto: **52 D.**—Anderson, Bartlett, Bible, Byrd (W. Va.), Cannon, Carroll, Chavez, Clark, Dodd, Douglas, Ellender, Engle, Ervin, Frear, Fulbright, Gore, Green, Gruening, Hart, Hartke, Hayden, Hill, Humphrey, Jackson, Johnson, Johnston, Jordan, Kefauver, Kerr, Long (Hawaii), Long (La.), Magnuson, Mansfield, McCarthy, McGee, McNamara, Monroney, Morse, Moss, Murray, Muskie, Neuberger, Pastore, Proxmire, Randolph, Robertson, Smathers, Sparkman, Symington, Williams (N.J.), Yarborough, Young (O.). **6 R.**—Beall, Capehart, Cooper, Javits, Langer, Scott.

Vote to sustain veto: **27 R.**—Aiken, Allott, Bennett, Bridges, Bush, Butler, Carlson, Case (N.J.), Cotton, Curtis, Dirksen, Dworshak, Fong, Hickenlooper, Hruska, Keating, Kuchel, Martin, Morton, Mundt, Prouty, Saltonstall, Schoeppel, Smith, Wiley, Williams (Del.), Young (N.D.) **9 D.**—Byrd (Va.), Eastland, Holland, Lausche, McClellan, Russell, Stennis, Talmadge, Thurmond.

House Accepts Alford. The House, by non-record 245-5 standing vote Sept. 8, accepted the validity of Rep. Dale Alford's (D., Ark.) election to the House. [See p. 281F3]

CIVIL RIGHTS

CRC Urges Anti-Bias Laws. The Federal Civil Rights Commission released Sept. 8 a report to the President in which it proposed more than a dozen specific legislative measures to assure Negroes their full voting, educational & housing rights.

The commission's report emphasized voting rights. "Many Americans . . . are denied the franchise because of race," it said. "This is accomplished through the creation of legal impediments, administrative obstacles & positive discouragement engendered by fears of economic reprisal & physical harm. . . . Many Negro American citizens find it difficult & often impossible to vote."

The commission recommended legislation authorizing temporary federal vote registrars to register, under state laws, qualified voters in federal general, special or primary elections. They would be appointed in political subdivisions in which nine or more qualified voters had been found, on the basis of investigations of their affidavits, to "have been denied the right to register because of race, color, religion or national origin." CRC member John S. Battle, ex-governor of Virginia, dissented on the ground that "present laws are sufficient to protect" voting rights.

The commission unanimously recommended that: (a) the Census Bureau compile registration & voting statistics, by race, color & national origin; (b) voting & registration records be preserved for 5 years and be kept open for inspection; (c) registration officials be forbidden to evade their duties "in such manner as to deprive or threaten to deprive any individual or group of individuals of the opportunity to register, vote & have that vote counted" in federal elections; (d) the CRC be empowered to apply directly to federal courts for orders enforcing subpenas that direct witnesses to appear, testify & produce records.

A proposed 23d Amendment to the Constitution that would prohibit the use of literacy tests in registration & voting was proposed by the commission's chairman, Dr. John A. Hannah, by the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, University of Notre Dame president, & by George M. Johnson, ex-dean of Howard University. It would state that voting rights "shall not be denied or abridged . . . for any cause except inability to meet state age or length-of-residence requirements uniformly applied . . . or legal confinement at the time of registration or election." This amendment was opposed by Battle, by Robert G. Storey, dean of Southern Methodist law school (CRC vice chairman), & by ex-Gov. Doyle E. Carlton of Florida.

Hannah, Hesburgh & Johnson recommended that federal educational funds be withheld from "institutions of higher learning . . . which refuse, on racial grounds, to admit students otherwise qualified for admission." Johnson proposed that this policy be applied to "public elementary & secondary schools" as well. Storey, Battle & Carlton dissented.

Other commission proposals on educational rights were that (a) the CRC be empowered "to serve as a clearing house to collect & make available to states & to local communities" school desegregation data, (b) the CRC "be authorized to establish an advisory & conciliation service" to help local officials desegregate "and to mediate & conciliate, upon request, disputes as to proposed plans & their implementation" and (c) an annual school census be held to "show the number & race of all students" in public educational institutions, the data to be compiled "by states, by school districts & by individual institutions of higher education within each state."

SOUTHERN VOTER TOTALS

Negroes & whites eligible to vote in Southern states, according to 1950 census, compared with current Negro & white registrations (N.Y. Times compilation from Civil Rights Commission data)

	1950 Voting-Age Population	Recent Voter Registration	Eligibles Registered*
Alabama			
White	1,232,000	829,000	67%
Negro	516,000 (30%)	73,000 (8%)	14%
Arkansas			
White	881,000	500,000	57%
Negro	228,000 (21%)	64,000 (11%)	28%
Florida			
White	1,459,000	1,449,000	99%
Negro	367,000 (20%)	145,000 (9%)	40%
Georgia			
White	1,555,000	1,131,000	73%
Negro	623,000 (29%)	161,000 (13%)	26%
Louisiana			
White	1,106,000	829,000	75%
Negro	481,000 (30%)	133,000 (14%)	28%
Mississippi			
White	711,000	†400,000	56%
Negro	497,000 (41%)	22,000 (5%)	4%
North Carolina			
White	1,761,000	1,390,000	79%
Negro	550,000 (24%)	158,000 (10%)	29%
South Carolina			
White	761,000	480,000	63%
Negro	390,000 (34%)	58,000 (11%)	15%
Texas			
White	4,155,000	1,490,000	36%
Negro	583,000 (12%)	226,000 (14%)	39%
Virginia			
White	1,607,000	865,000	54%
Negro	530,000 (21%)	93,000 (10%)	22%
Total			
White	15,228,000	9,495,000	62%
Negro	4,665,000 (23%)	1,133,000 (11%)	25%

* Current registration measured against 1950 voting-age population † Minimum estimate

The CRC's housing rights recommendations were that: (1) a bi-racial panel be set up in all cities & states with substantial non-white populations to study racial housing problems, receive & investigate complaints, mediate & conciliate and study the possible need of legislation; (2) "the President issue an Executive Order stating the constitutional objective of equal opportunity in housing, directing all federal agencies to shape their policies & practices to make the maximum contribution to the achievement of this goal" and asking the CRC to study federal housing agency policies, make appropriate recommendations and "propose plans [to end] . . . discrimination in all federally assisted housing"; (3) the Housing & Home Finance Agency Administrator "give high priority to the problem of gearing the policies & the operations of his constituent housing agencies to the attainment of equal opportunity in housing"; (4) the FHA & Veterans Administration back up state & city anti-bias laws by requiring builders subject to these laws to agree in writing that they would abide by them before they were given federal mortgage insurance & loan guarantees; (5) the Public Housing Administration encourage the selection of public housing sites "in good areas outside the present centers of racial concentration" to keep projects from becoming predominantly non-white and "encourage the construction of smaller projects that fit better into residential neighborhoods, rather than large developments . . . that set a special group apart in a community of its own"; (6) "spokesmen for minority groups" he "included among the required citizens participation" in the preparation of over-all community urban renewal programs.

Among the commission's findings:

- CRC efforts to secure data on voting complaints in Alabama & Louisiana "were met with open resistance by state officials." These 2 states "led in the number of voting complaints received by the commission."
- 154 Southern & border school districts integrated in the Sept. 1954 school year, 297 integrated in the 1955 year and 248 in the 1956 year, but the number dropped to 61 in the 1957 period, 37 in the 1958 year. "Future progress will be at a much slower pace in the absence of events providing a new stimulus." This stimulus "might arise from court orders, from the invalidation of state laws now preventing voluntary action or from strong leadership."
- "A large proportion of colored Americans are living in over-crowded slums or blighted areas in restricted sections of our cities, with little or no access to new housing or to suburban areas." Most Negroes, "regardless of their educational, economic or professional accomplishments, have no alternative but to live in used dwellings originally occupied by white Americans who have a free choice of housing." "This problem is not now limited to one region." Racial discrimination in housing "exists throughout the country and is particularly critical in the great metropolitan centers of the North & West." [See pp. 200E1, 184A-B1, 145G1-E2, C-E3]

LABOR

'Ike' Urges Steel Accord. Pres. Eisenhower called on the striking United Steelworkers & the 12 struck steel companies Sept. 8 to settle their 8-week-old strike "expeditiously" through "intensive, uninterrupted good-faith bargaining with a will to make a responsible settlement." "Half-hearted bargaining is not enough," he said in letters to the heads of the union & companies. He had seen "far more difficult problems . . . resolved in far less time by people who spoke different languages & had diverse backgrounds," Mr. Eisenhower said.

The President held that Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell's recent report on the strike "has demonstrated clearly that there is a reasonable basis for a settlement that will be responsible to the requirements of the public interest." "The preservation of freedom in America is not an exclusive responsibility of government," Mr. Eisenhower said. The steel union & companies had a "heavy" responsibility "in this task," he declared. "Disputes between labor & management must be settled by collective bargaining between the parties. It is only when the national safety & health are imperiled that federal law should be invoked."

Spokesmen for the disputing sides immediately replied that they agreed with the President but that their opponents were blocking a fair settlement. Pres. David J. McDonald of the United Steelworkers said industry bargainers they had met with so far "have either refused or lacked the authority to negotiate, except on the basis of complete denial of any justice to the steelworkers." R. Conrad Cooper, executive vice president of the U.S. Steel Corp. & chief negotiator for the companies, said that "to date, the steel companies could have achieved a settlement only through the surrender" of the principle of a "noninflationary settlement."

Since the start of the strike, Mr. Eisenhower had held consistently that the government should not intervene in the absence of an emergency. He announced at his July 29 press conference that he would say nothing that would aid either side in the bargaining. Asked whether he thought the record steel profits were high enough to justify price cuts or a noninflationary pay raise, the President refused to comment lest he "appear to be favoring one side or another." At his Aug. 12 press conference, Mr. Eisenhower disagreed with those who felt the strike "had to be settled before Mr. Khrushchev got here [for his conference with the President]." "Don't we want Mr. Khrushchev to see this country as . . . a freedom-loving place?" Mr. Eisenhower asked. "Why should we worry too much about the fact that people can strike . . . in this country?" He added, however, that he believed "democracy is the strongest when there are among the different individuals & groups cooperation rather than strife, when there is self-discipline rather than just too intense competition."

Sen. Stuart Symington (D., Mo.) introduced in the Senate Aug. 5 a resolution urging the President (a) to summon leaders of the steel union & industry to the White House, (b) to set a deadline for a voluntary settlement and (c) should the deadline pass without an end to the strike, to appoint a fact-finding board to recommend settlement terms. 29 Democratic Senators had signed as co-sponsors of the resolution by Aug. 6.

Gov. David L. Lawrence of Pennsylvania announced Sept. 3 that he & 7 other Democratic governors had telegraphed Pres. Eisenhower to tell him the strike was causing injury to their states and to urge him to meet with them to discuss the situation as soon as possible. The telegram's 7 other signers: Govs. Robert B. Meyner (N.J.), Edmund Brown (Calif.), Orville L. Freeman (Minn.), Foster Furcolo (Mass.), Gaylord A. Nelson (Wis.), J. Millard Tawes (Md.) & G. Mennen Williams (Mich.). Labor Secy. Mitchell, answering for the President, indicated that the Administration would not change its tactics. Mitchell, however, announced on the ABC-TV program "The Open Hearing" Sept. 6 that he would ask Mr. Eisenhower to invoke the Taft-Hartley law if the strike continued into October and caused "an emergency affecting the national health & safety."

Mitchell had observed Aug. 22 that "while general economic activity continues at a high level, the impact [of the strike] upon the steel industry & closely allied activities, & upon their employes, has been severe and is expected to be felt increasingly in the weeks to come." He estimated that the strike had put 625,000 workers (including 500,000 strikers), less than 1% of the U.S.' employed labor force, out of work. The Labor Department reported Aug. 29 that the effects of the strike had been "slight" in most areas of the economy.

Chrmn. Roger M. Blough of the U.S. Steel Corp. had announced July 28 that his company's net profits in 1959's first half had totaled a record $254,948,496 or more than 10¢ for each dollar of sales. Blough promised that U.S. Steel would not "raise the general level of our steel prices in the forseeable future" provided that the strike, regardless of its duration, was ended on "voluntary" terms and not through "an involuntary settlement mandated by some public body or authority." (Other steel companies also reported record first-half profits. U.S. Steel's R. Conrad Cooper, chief industry negotiator, had revealed May 6 that the companies had considered a mutual-aid agreement under which they would share profits if the United Steelworkers struck only part of the industry to "divide-&-conquer.")

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, meeting in Unity House, Pa. Aug. 17, adopted a resolution strongly support-

Business & Financial Summary

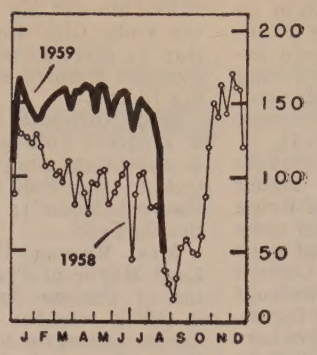
Week Ended Sept. 5

FINANCE:

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$19,525	*$19,600	*$21,011
Currency circulation	*$31,932	*$31,951	*$31,381
Banks—			
Com'l & ind'l loans§	**[a]$29,008	*$28,910	*$29,331
Agricultural loans§	**[a]$927	*$929	*$814
N.Y. bank clearings	$11,826,287,922	$11,360,126,131	$9,373,653,416
England note circulation	*£2,122.103	*£2,127.35	*£2,037.221
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	11,576,180	10,505,034	11,800,284
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	238.67	242.34	206.97
Bond sales (par value)	$26,998,000	$22,524,000	$18,228,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	85.43	85.38	87.70
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	31,143	33,629	16,798
Crude oil (bbl. daily)	[b]6,821,425	6,817,125	6,863,335
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]7,095,000	7,725,000	8,223,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]14,109	*14,003	*12,272
Carloadings (cars)	[b]548,820	542,561	646,226
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$2.39	$2.38¾	$2.27
Corn (bu.)	$1.53¼	$1.51⅛	$1.62⅞
Cotton (lb.)	$.331	$.3325	$.3615
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$41.17	$40.17	$42.83
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$5.99	$5.97	$6.39
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]119.3	119.3	118.8
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]138	132	149
Failures (Aug. 27)‡	257	263	246
Foreign Trade (Census Bur.)—	**July**	**June**	**July 1958**
Exports	*$1,468.6	*$1,425.7	*$1,415.6
Imports	*$1,248.8	*$1,369.4	*$1,049.1

* In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune † Ward's estimate ‡ Dun & Bradstreet ¶ 1947-49=100 § Fed. Reserve Board [a] Member banks, 107 cities, Aug. 26 [b] Aug. 29 [c] Aug. 22 [d] Sept. 1

Auto manufacturers finished production of 1959-model cars Aug. 28, and all had started on 1960 models by Aug. 31. Production in 1959 before the change-over totaled 4,072,065 cars & 818,555 trucks in the U.S., 281,695 vehicles in Canada. The U.S. car output included 1,961,942 GM (1,119,996 Chevrolets), 1,227,727 Ford (1,075,404 Fords), 512,630 Chrysler Corp., 267,758 American Motors & 102,008 Studebaker-Packard cars. The Commerce Department graph contrasts weekly U.S. auto output (in thousands of units) during 1958 & the first 8 months of 1959. GM, Ford & Chrysler had started work on smaller, compact cars for fall sale to compete with American Motors' Rambler, Studebaker-Packard's Lark and the many small imported autos. The Commerce Department reported Sept. 4 that world automotive production had dropped from 12,849,463 cars, trucks & buses in 1957 to 11,724,651 in 1958 due to the decline in U.S. output from 7,220,520 in 1957 to 5,490,471 in 1958. Soviet automotive output was listed at 511,400, mostly trucks, in 1958 with the number of passenger cars increasing over 1957 & the number of trucks declining. (The Detroit Ford Dealers Association & 22 members had been indicted by a federal grand jury May 15 on charges of price-fixing conspirary.) [See pp. 257B2, 225F-G1, 162C1, 91D3, 43C-G2, 30F-G1, 24E1]



ing the steel strikers. The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department, at a Washington conference Sept. 2, voted to give $1 million to the United Steelworkers to aid it in the strike. [See p. 273F1-G2]

(The Commerce Department reported Aug. 27 that that world steel production had risen to a record annual rate of 346 million tons in 1959's first half.) [See p. 244F-G1]

Federation to Readmit ILA. The AFL-CIO Executive Council, meeting in Forest Park, Pa., recommended Aug. 17 that the federation readmit the Intl. Longshoremen's Assn. on a probationary basis. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said Executive Council members were satisfied that the ILA had undergone "tremendous improvement" since its expulsion from the AFL in 1953 for gangsterism & corruption. Meany said that the ILA's return to the federation had been approved by the Intl. Bro'hood of Longshoremen (rival union sponsored by the AFL-CIO) and that the 2 unions would make arrangements to operate without conflict or would merge.

(The ILA's quadrennial convention, held in Miami Beach, reelected Capt. William V. Bradley as president July 15 and indorsed the union executive council's application for readmission to the AFL-CIO. The N.Y.-N.J. Waterfront Comm., in its annual report Aug. 26, said it was investigating renewed "attempts at infiltration by the underworld" into ILA affairs.) [See p. 76D2]

The AFL-CIO Executive Council Aug. 20 reaffirmed its support of the principle of free international trade, but it called for AFL-CIO staff economists & union leaders to consider how to protect American industrial workers from hardships due to the importing of foreign goods made by low-wage workers. A resolution favoring import quotas on goods from low-wage countries had been submitted by the Intl. Ladies Garment Workers, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Textile Workers and United Hatters, Cap & Millinery Workers unions. [See p. 116F3]

The Executive Council criticized the Eisenhower Admin. Aug. 21 for opposing some union wage-increase objectives as inflationary. However, the establishment of a Cabinet Com. on Price Stability for Economic Growth, headed by Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon, was commended as a move to stress economic growth rather than pressure against wage & price increases. [See pp. 273A2, 76E1]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Military Personnel. The Marine Corps confirmed Aug. 27 that its 3 highest-ranking generals after the newly-appointed commandant had filed retirement requests. They were Lt. Gens. Vernon E. Megee, 59, commander of Fleet Marine Forces in the Pacific; Edwin A. Pollock, 60, commander of Fleet Marine Forces in the Atlantic, & Merrill B. Twining, 56, commandant of Marine schools at Quantico, Va. It was reported that they wanted to retire before Nov. 1, the date after which combat-decorated officers no longer could be given "tombstone promotions" to higher rank (making them eligible for higher pensions) on retirement.

Gen. Nathan F. Twining, Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman, returned to work July 27 after a May 12 lung cancer operation. [See p. 164F3]

Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, 57, who had retired June 30 as Army chief of staff, said in a July 12 NBC-TV "Meet the Press" interview that he had retired because he had been unable to persuade ex-Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson & current Secy. Neil H. McElroy to reappraise U.S. forces with a view to modernizing them. Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer, 59, was sworn in July 1 to succeed Taylor as Army chief of staff. [See p. 92G3]

Gen. Earle E. Partridge, 58, retired July 31 as commander of the North American Air Defense Command, reportedly because of policy disputes with the Joint Chiefs of Staff over his plans for reorganizing the joint U.S.-Canadian hq. at Colorado Springs, Colo. Partridge was succeeded by Gen. Laurence S. Kuter, Pacific Air Forces commander. [See p. 175F-G2; Vol. XVIII, 167C3]

Maj. Gen. Donald W. McGowan was sworn in July 20 as National Guard Bureau chief.

Lt. Col. Margaret Harper, 48, of Potomac, Ill. was appointed Army Nurse Corps chief July 22, effective Sept. 1. She succeeded Col. Inez Haynes, who retired to become director of the National League for Nursing.

LATIN AMERICA

Argentina. Army cmndr.-in-chief Gen. Carlos Severo Toranzo Montero was dismissed Sept. 2 by War Secy. Gen. Elbio Anaya because of a "misunderstanding on the extent of his authority" but was reinstated Sept. 4 when Anaya was dismissed from the cabinet by Pres. Arturo Frondizi. The president acted after Anaya had ordered the arrest of 14 top anti-Peronist officers who sided with Toranzo Montero. Army officers of the Cordoba garrison announced Sept. 3 that they had lost confidence in Anaya's conduct of army affairs and called on him to resign. Toranzo Montero established a command post in the Buenos Aires Mechanical School Sept. 4,

then conferred with Frondizi, and Anaya was dismissed shortly thereafter, Frondizi replacing him with Gen. Rodolfo Larcher. The resignation of Brig. Ramon A. Abrahim as AF secretary was rejected by Frondizi Sept. 7. Abrahim had been accused by other AF officers of offering to lead a bombing raid on the Mechanical School stronghold of Toranzo & his supporters. [See p. 259A3]

250,000 Argentine metal workers went on strike Aug. 25 for higher wages to match a 50% cost-of-living increase registered in Argentina since Jan. 1. The strike caused a total work stoppage in 7,000 plants. Cement workers staged a 72-hour walkout Aug. 26-28 as a demonstration for increased wages, and 2,000 plumbers struck Aug. 26 for reduction of their work day from 8 to 6 hours.

9,000 taxi drivers went on strike Aug. 21 in Buenos Aires to protest a recent crime wave during which one cab-driver had been robbed & killed and other drivers attacked & robbed by passengers. The Drivers Union declared Aug. 21 that cabs would not operate at night until better police protection was provided.

100,000 striking sugar workers settled a 20-day walkout in Tucaman Aug. 13 for a 70% raise. [See p. 259C3]

OBITUARIES

Edward Eagle Brown, 74, banker, participant in 1944 Bretton Woods Conf., First National Bank of Chicago chrmn. since 1945, chrmn. Fed. Advisory Council of Fed. Reserve System 1939-45; Aug. 24 in Chicago.

Maurice Le Noblet Duplessis, 69, premier of Quebec 1936-39 & since 1944, founder (in 1936) of National Union Party, which was socially progressive but isolationist & reputedly fascist; Sept. 7 in Schefferville, Quebec of cerebral hemorrhage. [See p. 38E3]

Dr. Charles Fama, 70, Italian-born internist, a leader of U.S. anti-fascist Italian-American community before & during World War II (he was credited with helping to end North American Fascist Alliance in 1928); Aug. 29 in New York.

Edmund Gwenn, 83, British-born actor, winner of 1948 Academy Award for supporting role in "Miracle on 34th Street"; Sept. 6 in Hollywood.

Olaf Iversen, 57, editor-publisher of satirical, anti-militarist German magazine Simplicissimus since he revived it in 1953 (the Nazis had suspended it in 1944); Aug. 27 in Munich.

(Justine) Kay Kendall (McCarthy), 33, English-born actress, wife of actor Rex Harrison; Sept. 6 in London of leukemia.

Andrew Jackson May, 84, U.S. Rep. (D., Ky.) 1930-47, House Military Affairs Com. chrmn. during World War II; Sept. 6 in Prestonburg, Ky. (May was convicted in 1947 of accepting $53,634.07 in bribes from Murray & Henry Garsson, who headed a munitions combine, and of conspiracy to defraud the government by using his influence to get government contracts for them. May served 9 months of a 2-year sentence and re-received a Presidential pardon in 1952.) [See Vol. XIII, p. 196P]

George W. Meyer, 74, song writer ("For Me and My Gal," "If You Were the Only Girl and I Was the Only Boy"); Aug. 28 in New York of suffocation & burns suffered while smoking in bed.

Jack Norworth, 80, actor, vaudeville & Ziegfeld Follies song-&-dance man & comedian, song writer ("Take Me Out to the Ball Game," "Shine On Harvest Moon"); Sept. 1 in Laguna Beach, Calif.

Mrs. Ruzena Pelantova, 73, Vice Lord Mayor of Prague 1945-48, director of Prague Social Welfare Dept. in 1939, member of World War II Czech underground until arrested by Nazis; Sept. 1 in New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

N.Y. Youth Violence. Robert Young & Anthony Krzesinski, both 16, were stabbed to death and 3 other youths seriously wounded by members of 3 Puerto Rican youth gangs who invaded a west-side New York playground early Aug. 30. Various reasons were given for the fight. It was reported at first that the attack resulted from conflicts between Puerto Rican & non-Puerto Rican boys over the use of the playground; some investigators said later that racial tensions were not involved but that the victims apparently had been attacked on the assumption that they were friends of a boy who had "insulted" a gang member. "Cape Man" Salvatore Agron, 16 (who allegedly wore a cape & buckled shoes during the attack), & "umbrella man" Tony Hernandez, 17 (who allegedly wielded an umbrella), were arrested Sept. 2 on homicide charges as leaders of the attack. 10 other alleged participants had been arrested since Aug. 30. Agron admitted using a knife in the attack, which, he said, was made because "we heard Puerto Ricans were being pushed around."

John Cruz, 18, & Miguel Castro, 17, were arraigned Sept. 2 on charges of shooting Theresa Gee, 15, to death and fatally stabbing Julio Rosario, 14, in an Aug. 23 gang fight on New York's lower east side.

In efforts to combat a juvenile crime wave, N.Y. Mayor Robert F. Wagner Sept. 3 ordered $2½ million diverted from other municipal programs to add 1,089 men to the police force and bring it up to its full strength of 24,508. The Police Dept. had shifted 1,400 plainclothesmen, detectives, recruits & others to patrol duty Aug. 31 to combat youth crime.

(The FBI reported Sept. 2 that arrests of persons under 18 for serious crimes had risen 8.1% in 1958 over the previous year. Arrests of persons over 18 increased 1.8%. Crimes listed in a new Crime Index, which covered the 7 most serious crimes—murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny over $50 & auto theft—rose from 1,422,000 reported offenses in 1957 to 1,553,000 in 1958. The largest increase—13%—was in forcible rape. 12.1% of the 2,340,004 persons arrested in 1958 for crimes covered in the index were under 18 years of age. 19.7% were under 21.) [See Vol. XVIII, p. 144F2]

Dope Ring Indictments. A federal grand jury in Chicago Sept. 2 indicted 21 persons on charges of operating a coast-to-coast narcotics ring with hq. in Chicago. Among those indicted: Chicago detectives Miles Cooperman, 30, Sheldon Teller, 39, & Richard Austin, 38, ex-members of the police narcotics detail; and attorney Edward Richardson Gayles, 38, an ex-federal narcotics investigator. Cooperman, Teller & Austin were charged with tipping off ring members when raids were to be made in return for payoffs. Teller also was charged with receiving $4,700 for ¼ milligram of heroin he & Cooperman allegedly delivered to a narcotics peddler. Gayles was accused of conspiracy to violate federal narcotics laws. 16 other persons were named as co-conspirators but not defendants. [See p. 227E2]

Larry Lord Motherwell, 43, Washington, D.C. handyman, was arrested by FBI agents in Atlanta Aug. 25 on charges of fleeing to avoid prosecution for the alleged murder of Mrs. Pearl Ida Putney, 72, whose skeleton had been found Aug. 16 in Sierra County, Calif. Mrs. Putney, wealthy widow of a U.S. State Dept. official & university professor (Albert H. Putney), had left Washington with Motherwell after she had sold a large amount of property and had last been seen leaving a Marysville, Calif. motel with Motherwell in Aug. 1958. She reportedly was carrying $60,000 in cash & securities.

Labor Day weekend accidents (6 p.m. Sept. 4 to midnight Sept. 7) took 613 lives (438 in traffic accidents), the AP reported Sept. 8. [See p. 236C2]

DIVORCED

Whitelaw Reid, ex-N.Y. Herald Tribune editor, by Joan Brandon Reid; Sept. 8 in Reno.

NEW BOOKS

The Cave. By Robert Penn Warren. Townspeople capitalize on young man's entrapment in Tennessee cave. Aug. 24. (Random House, 403 pp., $4.95)*

Eva. By Meyer Levin. Polish-Jewish girl flees Nazis. Aug. 21. (Simon & Schuster, 311 pp., $3.95)*

The Flame Trees of Thika: Memories of an African Childhood. By Elspeth Huxley. Life on pre-World War I coffee plantation near Kikuyu Reserve. Aug. 26. (Morrow, 288 pp., $4†

The Graveyard. By Marek Hlasko. Trans. from Polish by Robt. Guterman. Polish CP member gets drunk, discovers truth about regime. Sept. 2. (Dutton, 126 pp., $2.95)*

I Was a Teen Age Dwarf. By Max Shulman. Comic adventures of teen-aged boy, small but interested in girls. Aug. 25. (Bernard Geis Associates, 203 pp., $3.50)*

The Insolent Breed. By Borden Deal. Tales of hillbilly life. Aug. 27. (Scribners, 433 pp., $4.95)*

The Real Life of Sebastian Knight. By Vladimir Nabokov. Reissue of 18-year-old novel, writer's first English work. About biographer searching for material about his novelist half-brother. Aug. 27. (New Directions, 205 pp., $3.50)*

Surgeon at Arms. By Daniel Paul with John St. John. English physician (A. W. Lipmann Kessel) tells of his escape from Nazis after World War II Arnheim disaster. Aug. 26. (Norton, 227 pp., $3.95)†

Through the Night. By Hans Scholz. Trans. from German by Elizabeth Abbott. Ex-World War II German Army men tell wartime tales. Aug. 24. (Crowell, 350 pp., $5)†

* Fiction † Non-fiction